

results are not encouraging, it is possible that one or more of the parasites might be effective against the Rhodes-grass scale or other grass scales in areas having different conditions of soil and climate.

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**THE IDENTITY OF LIPEURUS VOLSELLUS EWING**

(MALLOPHAGA: PHILOPTERIDAE)

Ewing (1930. Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., 32: 119) described *Lipeurus volsellus* from a female thought to be collected off *Aramides cajaneus chircote* and a male "straggler from a quail" both collected in Panama. The female was designated holotype. Hopkins and Clay (1952, *A check list of the genera and species of Mallophaga*, London) placed the species in the genus *Fulicoffula* "—with considerable doubt. It has not been figured and the type is mislaid, but it may be a somewhat aberrant *Fulicoffula*." In view of the inadequate description, Hopkins and Clay probably made their decision based on the host data.

Through the courtesy of Mr. C. F. W. Muesebeck, the two specimens have been located and the following comments are based on a study of them.

The holotype female has collection data "*Aramides cajaneus chircote*, Gatun, C. Z., May 4, '11, Biol. Surv. J. H. P." This specimen was remounted October 7, 1925, presumably by Ewing, and is now minus one antenna. The allotype male has collection data "*Odontophorus marmoratus*, Canal, E. Panama, Biol. Surv., J. H. P." This

specimen was also remounted on October 7, 1925, presumably by Ewing, and is now minus the antennae and five legs. Both specimens belong to the genus *Oxylypeurus* normally found on avian hosts of the order Galliformes.

These types have been compared with the description and illustrations of *Epiconolipeurus* (= *Oxylypeurus*) *repandus* Carriker (1945. Rev. Brasil Biol., 5: 101) found on *Odontophorus gujanensis marmoratus* (Gould), a gallinaceous bird found in Panama and Colombia. The two are conspecific, therefore *Oxylypeurus repandus* (Carriker, 1945) becomes a synonym of *Oxylypeurus volsellus* (Ewing, 1930). The type host of *Oxylypeurus volsellus* (Ewing, 1930) is established as *Odontophorus gujanensis marmoratus* (Gould).

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**OCCURRENCE OF THE DERMESTID BEETLE, ORPHINUS  
FULVIPES, IN THE UNITED STATES, WITH  
ADDITIONAL NEW WORLD RECORDS**

(COLEOPTERA: DERMESTIDAE)

The genus *Orphinus* has not been reported previously from the United States, although a specimen of *Orphinus fulvipes* (Guérin-Méneville) was collected by H. G. Hubbard and E. A. Schwarz on Key West, Florida, more than sixty years ago. Another specimen was collected on Key West by E. A. Schwarz on March 25, 1912. More recently, on April 12, 1960, one larva and numerous exuviae were collected from a warehouse at Hialeah, Florida, by E. M. Collins, Jr. The above mentioned specimens are deposited in the collection of the U.S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

*O. fulvipes* has been recorded from the Seychelles, Madagascar, North Australia, Java, the Hawaiian Islands, and Brazil. Data on additional New World specimens of this species deposited in the U.S. National Museum are the following:

BOLIVIA: Ivon Beni, February, 1921-1922 (W. M. Mann). COSTA RICA: San José, 1,000 to 1,200 meters, May 16, 1932 (F. Nevermann). CUBA: Cayamas, February 21, May 18 (E. A. Schwarz). LEEWARD ISLANDS: Dominica Island: Roseau, July, 1936 (Blackwelder); Montserrat Island, January 3 (H. G. Hubbard), July 4, 1905 (Aug. Busek); St. Kitts Island [St. Christopher Island], Oct. 19, 1936 (Blackwelder). MEXICO: Veraacruz: San Carlos, 1939 (J. Camelo G.). PANAMA CANAL ZONE: Culebra, 1910 (H. H. Rosseau). PORTO RICO: Bayamon, December 26, 1932; Lajas, December 17, 1939 (J. A. Ramos); Mayaguez, September 18, 1937 (R. Bray, Jr.); San Juan, March 14, 1932 (C. G. Anderson), March 29 to April 2, 1932 (Anderson), August 17, 1933 (A. S. Mills). VIRGIN ISLANDS: St. Croix Island (H. A. Beatty). TRINIDAD: June (Aug. Busek).

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